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BRIGHTON on St. Clair Street, next door south of the
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Bricks goes fishing with Blynnks—3-letter from Bricks.

NASHVILLE, June 26, 1860

To the Editors of the Daily Patriot:

GENTLEMEN:—I see from the *Patriot* that you have been B-hing with Blynnks. I have been fishing with Blynnks myself. He's n first rate fellow to go fishing with, but expensive. I don't want to hurt his feelings, but I must say that Blynnks is not a cheap fellow to go B-hing with. In fact, it costs something to go fishing with Blynnks. It may cost something to go fishing with other people, also, but my experience only embraces Blynnks. He's as good a fellow as lives, but he won't do to go fishing with. I've tried it, and ought to know that it costs like the very diction to go fishing with Blynnks.

Last Thursday was two weeks ago, I received a note from Blynnks. I paid the boy who brought it, a quarter in compliance with a verbal message from Blynnks. I've got the note in my vest pocket now. No I haven't either—yes I have too. Here it is:

DEAR BRICKS.—I'm going fishing to morrow, and will you go too? We'll have the glorious time I shall have a jolly, and take along all the luxuries of life; it won't cost you a cent—not a red. I shall insist on coming down for the entire swindle myself. You must go—in fact you shall go.

Blynnks.

P. S.—Please loan me five dollars. Send it by the boy. Will hand it back the day after to morrow. If you've nothing less than a ten, don't trouble yourself to get it broken; send it along; it's all the same. Besides I want to save at first, but made a mistake and sent five. Ten or fifteen either—it's no difference to me. I can had you one amount as easily as the other.

I sent the money and promised to go. About 12 o'clock that night I got another note from Blynnks, in which he suggested that as we would probably be gone all day, I'd better turn out, and have a ham, a couple of chickens, and half a peck of biscuits cooked to take along with us. Mrs. Blynnks, he added, was not in his confidence for the occasion, or he wouldn't trouble me to supply the commissary department of the expedition.

Early next morning Blynnks called around, and we bugled at once to make preparations to go. Blynnks went out, and soon came in again with a basket containing a dozen bottles of wine and other cooling drinks suitable for taking a fishing—some stronger, but none weaker. Also a box of cigars. Likewise a couple of umbrellas. Including a corfis. These articles cost enough to be of the best quality, and no doubt were. At least I thought so when I paid the bill, which was sent around with them at Blynnks' request. We then went up on College street, where Blynnks purchased a fine chance of poles, reels and snoods, a couple of minnow buckets and the same number of game-bags. He was also about to lay in a double-barrel shot gun and a full set of Scott's novels; but I told him I thought I didn't have enough money to pay for more than we had already got (he had requested the dealer to hand me the bill for settlement,) and remarking that he would wait till he caught me in funds, he led the way to the livery stable. Here Blynnks ordered the best horse and buggy in the establishment, observing that he didn't care himself, but that he had invited me to go a fishing with him, and he'd be hanged if he'd suffer me to pay for an inferior sort of turnout. We got into the buggy, and Blynnks taking the reins, we drove across College Hill toward Stone's River, where we proposed to spend the day in fishing.

About four miles from town, Blynnks stopped to get out at a spring and uncork one of the bottles. Which we did. But one bottle isn't much in a crowd as large as Blynnks and myself, and hence we uncorked two. In fact, several eight or ten. If there was one we didn't uncork it was owing to some oversight on the part of Blynnks. We then got into the buggy again, (with the assistance of a colored person who wanted the empty bottles and cigar box,) and started on towards Stone's River to fish. But somehow or other Blynnks found out the horse and buggy had got turned around while we were at the spring, the horse having his head, as Blynnks said, pointing right between the twin towers of the First Presbyterian Church. So Blynnks turned him round again, and we started to Stone's River to fish. Blynnks thrashed the horse with a fishing-pole, and sang a song very loud indeed. I think the song was something about—

"My wife is sick, my wife is sick,
My wife is sick in bed;
My wife is sick she's always sick—
I wish those were dead."

I remonstrated with Blynnks, and suggested that he might disturb the neighbors and cause us to be arrested for driving a disorderly buggy; but Blynnks only said—"the neighbors," and I didn't desire to encourage anything like pruntin' it, I dropped the subject. I think we must have been going rather last. Anyhow, when one of the reins got tangled about the horse's hind legs and the other mixed up with his tail, and he knocked in the spatter board with his heels, and shot out of the road, and jumped over a pile of logs, and left the vehicle a miserable wreck among them, Blynnks and I went on after him a considerable distance before we lit. From this I am induced to believe that we were going rather last. Blynnks borrowed a blind mule and started back to town, to tell the people, he said, that they needn't be uneasy about us, while I got a straddle of a three-story load of wood to go on to Stone's River after the horse. But some how or other at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I got to the top of College Hill, while Blynnks was somewhere about Stone's River. Blynnks says we must have got turned around again after we left the spring.

The livery stable man only charged me fifty dollars for breaking the buggy and tearing his horse (which, I have since learned, had never run away but three or four times before) on condition that I would take the buggy off his hands at one-half of one per cent. under cost, and when I gave him my note for the amount, Blynnks remarked that as the vehicle hadn't been in constant use more than two or three years, I had got off devilish well; that the livery stable man had acted the gentleman towards me, and that it was unjust in me not to pay him the cash. Whieh I would have done cheerfully, but Blynnks had torn his coat and pants, and smashed his hat when we ran into that pile of logs, and as he said it wouldn't have happened if he hadn't invited me to go fishing with him; that he had submitted the case to Mrs. Blynnks and his mother in law as arbitrators, and that they had decided that I ought to repair the damages, and so I had paid for a new suit of clothes, including a hat, two pairs of boots, and a pocket knife, all by himself; consequently, I was short of funds.

Now I want to know what I am to think of Blynnks. He distinctly stated when he invited me to go fishing with him, that it should cost me a cent—not a red. But cast your eye over the figures below, and tell me candidly if they indicate that the statement of Blynnks is borne out by the result here given. For my part, I can't think it is. This I need not tell you, is a

LEAF FROM MY LEDGER.

G. Washington Bricks,
To account,
To wine, cigars, &c., to go fishing
with Blynnks, \$25.00
To fishing tackle, per Blynnks, 12.25
To minnow buckets and game bags,
per Blynnks, 10.00
To hire of horse and buggy, and scar-
fing and smashing same 50.00
To new suit of clothes, including sun-
dries, per Blynnks 48.50
To one buggy, good as new, but dam-
aged, 275.00
Total, 345.75

Four hundred and fifteen dollars and seven-
ty cents for going fishing with Blynnks, and

didn't get half way to the river! I wonder what it would have cost me if I had gone all the way.

I like Blynnks. I havn't known him long, but I have courted his society from the start, I may add, and without egotism too, that I may court my society from the start also. He has been so kind as to evince his friendship for me by borrowing five, ten or fifteen dollars of me from time to time, which he no doubt intends to return (he is larger,) and I like him. He is as clever as hell, as you ever saw, and is really like him considerably. But when he offers to take me a fishing again, and furnish all the luxuries of the season, he comes down for the entire swindle himself. I'm inclined to think I shan't go.

W. G. WASHINGTON BRICKS.
P. S. Do you happen to know of anybody around town who wants to buy the iron of a two hundred and seventy five dollars buggy? If you do, I wish you'd send him to me. I am not regularly in that business, but I've got a set of second hand iron of that description, and as they are of no use to me, I will let them go at a bargain.

G. W. B.

A TEST OF BRECKINRIDGE ENTHUSIASM.—A responsible gentleman in an adjoining State having read the accounts of "Breckinridge enthusiasm" about here, and believing the same to be a myth, authorizes us, through a friend in this city, to make the following propositions:

One hundred dollars that Bell and Douglas will get more Electoral votes than Breckinridge.

The same that Bell gets more popular votes than Breckinridge.

The same that Douglas gets more Electoral votes than Breckinridge.

The same that Lincoln gets more Electoral votes than Breckinridge.

The same that Douglass gets more popular votes than Breckinridge.

The same that John Bell is the next President.

The same that Breckinridge is not.

One hundred to five hundred that the Breckinridge man who accepts will lose a majority of the above propositions.

One hundred to five hundred that he will loose all.

The above propositions are open for ten days. [Nash. Banner.]

"OFF WITH HIS HEAD"—SO MUCH FOR BUCKINGHAM.—The telegraph yesterday announced the decapitation of Col. Wm. H. Carroll, Postmaster at Memphis, and the appointment in his place of Col. Gallaway, editor of the *Atalante*. Col. Carroll was a delegate to the Charleston Ballie Convention, and refused to allow himself to be made the tool at the Yancey diabolists, having assured a seat that body, he voted for the purpose of making a speech, it was a Breckinridge Democratic meeting, but simply to hear what could be said in favor of the candidate whose nomination they had met to ratify, yet the crowd would take no excuse, and in speech from them would have. Mr. Hanson then took the stand, and for fifteen or twenty minutes entertained the crowd in one of his happiest impromptu efforts. He started out by saying that if there was but one man in Kentucky who would vote for Bell and Everett, he was that man—that he was for no sectional candidates, and least of all could he be expected to be nominated by the regulars.

Carroll, a son of the gallant champion in arms and friend of Jackson, and an honored

Democratic Governor of Tennessee, who had done effective service for Buchanan in 1856—for daring to be independent, to think for himself, and to not upon his own honest convictions, but believed in the dissolution of this Union. That he was willing to concede that Douglass occupied a conservative ground, he was for Bell and Everett, because they were the candidates of a party, the basis of which was the preservation of the Union, the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws. Mr. Hanson further remarked that the disintegration of the Democratic party had blighted all their prospects of defeating the Republicans, that neither Breckinridge nor Douglass had the most remote prospect of election, and that every man who really desired the defeat of the Republican party and the preservation of the Union, ought to rally to the support of Bell and Everett, as the only hope of electing these objects. The marks of Mr. Hanson were made in that terse, pointed manner for which he is distinguished as a public speaker, and arousing as they did the slumbering enthusiasm of the friends of Bell and Everett, elicited, during their delivery, and at their termination, shouts of approbation.

When Mr. Hanson concluded, a general call was made for T. B. Flournoy, Esq., of Arkansas, a member of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, who took the stand, and spoke nearly an hour in defense of the action of that Convention, and in denunciation of the Secessionists. Convinced, and in vindication of S. A. Douglass. Mr. Flournoy's speech was also warmly applauded throughout, and when he left the stand Mr. James B. Clay took it to reply, and then commenced a scene which would take the mind of a poet to properly to delineate. It was a combination of farce, comedy and tragedy, and during the play between Mr. Flournoy and Mr. Clay the audience were convulsed with laughter. We will not attempt, for we find ourselves utterly at a loss for words to convey even a hint about the scene, but will leave the floor to give our readers an idea of the scene, but the shaking of bands between the contestants, the fast shaking each other when they became weary under such others puissant blows, and the cut, thrust and parry in the war of words between them, turned out without a single dissenting voice.

After the adjournment of the meeting Mr. Sampson, the Bell and Everett elector, made a speech which elicited the praise even of his political opponents. Then Capt. John Duncan, the elector appointed by the State Democratic Convention, took the stand, and acknowledging his embarrassment, spoke for Breckinridge. Capt. D was followed by two gentlemen for Douglass, and then the meeting adjourned.

All the applause and approbation were for the Douglass speakers. Breckinridge seems to have no show at all in Hart.—*Louisville Jour.*

DEMOCRATIC DOINGS IN HART COUNTY.—Last Monday was the first day of the Circuit Court in Hart county, and several hundred of the people were assembled. We do not know whether a Democratic meeting had been called, but a Democratic meeting had been held, and the audience were convulsed with laughter. We will not attempt, for we find ourselves utterly at a loss for words to convey even a hint about the scene, but will leave the floor to give our readers an idea of the scene, but the shaking of bands between the contestants, the fast shaking each other when they became weary under such others puissant blows, and the cut, thrust and parry in the war of words between them, turned out without a single dissenting voice.

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ALABAMA AWAK.—The friends of Bell and Everett and the Union are getting thoroughly aroused in Alabama. They are rejoicing in the opportunity of at last meeting the secessionists under the lead of their great leader and exponent of a direct issue. A friend writing us from Selma says that we didn't uneasy about us, while I got a straddle of a three-story load of wood to go on to Stone's River after the horse. But some how or other at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I got to the top of College Hill, while Blynnks was somewhere about Stone's River. Blynnks says we must have got turned around again after we left the spring.

The livery stable man only charged me fifty dollars for breaking the buggy and tearing his horse (which, I have since learned, had never run away but three or four times before) on condition that I would take the buggy off his hands at one-half of one per cent. under cost,

and when I gave him my note for the amount, Blynnks remarked that as the vehicle hadn't been in constant use more than two or three years, I had got off devilish well; that the livery stable man had acted the gentleman towards me, and that it was unjust in me not to pay him the cash. Whieh I would have done cheerfully, but Blynnks had torn his coat and pants, and smashed his hat when we ran into that pile of logs, and as he said it wouldn't have happened if he hadn't invited me to go fishing with him; that he had submitted the case to Mrs. Blynnks and his mother in law as arbitrators, and that they had decided that I ought to repair the damages, and so I had paid for a new suit of clothes, including a hat, two pairs of boots, and a pocket knife, all by himself; consequently, I was short of funds.

Now I want to know what I am to think of Blynnks. He distinctly stated when he invited me to go fishing with him, that it should cost me a cent—not a red. But cast your eye over the figures below, and tell me candidly if they indicate that the statement of Blynnks is borne out by the result here given. For my part, I can't think it is. This I need not tell you, is a

LEAF FROM MY LEDGER.

Dr. To wine, cigars, &c., to go fishing with Blynnks, \$25.00
To fishing tackle, per Blynnks, 12.25
To minnow buckets and game bags, per Blynnks, 10.00
To hire of horse and buggy, and scattering and smashing same 50.00
To new suit of clothes, including sundries, per Blynnks 48.50
To one buggy, good as new, but damaged, 275.00
Total, 345.75

Four hundred and fifteen dollars and seven-ty cents for going fishing with Blynnks, and

From the *Observer & Reporter*, July 11.
COURT DAY—Breckinridge Democratic Meeting—Roger Hanson—T. B. Flournoy, &c.—Lots of Fun.

Mondays last was our monthly Court day. The city was, as always on that interesting occasion, crowded with people from this and all the adjacent counties who make their monthly visitations here for the purpose of trading, talking politics, and having a good time generally. The Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party, thinking the occasion a good one for collecting a crowd, gave notice through handbills in the morning that they would have a ratification meeting in the afternoon, and accordingly at the ringing of the Court House bell at 2 o'clock, the Court room was at once filled with people—from some were Breckinridge Democrats, others Douglass Democrats, but of far the larger portion were Union men who had come to the fair which the latter had organized. The meeting was imminent and can hardly be prevented."

The meeting was duly organized, the usual committee on resolutions (which had of course already been cut and dried) was appointed, and during their retirement speeches were made by Bryan H. Allen and C. B. Thomas, Esqrs. The committee reported the resolutions, and then Mr. Beck, one of the District delegates to the Charleston Convention, made a report as to the manner in which he had discharged his duties.—After Mr. Beck concluded his speech, which it seemed to create less enthusiasm than usual, the chairman of the meeting adjourned to the barroom, where he had a glass of whisky, and then returned to the hall, and the meeting was adjourned.

The same that Bell gets more Electoral votes than Breckinridge.

The same that Douglass gets more popular votes than Breckinridge.

The same that Lincoln gets more Electoral votes than Breckinridge.

The same that Douglass gets more popular votes than Breckinridge.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1860.

For President,

JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,

EDWD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals,
GEN. LESLIE COMBS,
OF FAIRFAX COUNTY.

Clerkship of the Court of Appeals.

According to the recommendation of the Central Committee of the Constitutional Union party, the several aspirants for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and a number of other gentlemen, friends of the different candidates, met in this city on Friday last. After a full and free conference between the aspirants, a plan for selecting the most suitable candidate was agreed upon, each one agreeing to abide the decision, and heartily to support him on whom the choice should fall. The plan was for each candidate to select a certain number of friends, and all of those friends then selected to meet and confer together, and ballot until a choice was made. This plan was gone into in good faith, and the result was the selection of Gen. LESLIE COMBS, of Fayette, as the candidate of our party. Gen. Combs is so well known throughout the State and the Union as a public man, that it is unnecessary for us to say anything in relation to his political opinions, other than that he is for Bell and Everett, the Constitution and the Union, heart and soul. He was raised in a clerk's office, and is well qualified for the office, and is a lawyer of National reputation. We shall give him an earnest and hearty support, as we should have done any other gentleman who might have been the choice of those selected to decide upon a candidate.

Will They Do It?

There is not a reflecting man in the land but clearly sees that the Democrats have it in their power, by supporting Bell and Everett, to annihilate the Republican party, and stifle the rank treason it is propagating, but the question is—will they do it? As the Tennessee *Chronicle* enquires, the unscrupulous leaders of the Democracy will not, but there are enough of sensible and moderate men belonging to that party to do it, if they can muster the courage to assert their independence and exercise their rights as free men. Such men as these must see that the party with which they have so long acted, so far from imparting strength to the Union, and increasing the harmony of its actions, has constantly weakened the one and distracted the other, until, after years of absolute rule, the Union is on the verge of dissolution and consequent civil war. Such men as these must see that the broken fragments of Democracy are powerless to defeat the fanatic borders of the North united by a common hostility to the institutions of the South, and they must as clearly see that their co-operation with the Union party is the only chance for the overthrow of the Republican party. The Union party cannot go over to the Democracy, because we look upon it as the author of all the evils which afflict the body politic, and see in its policy, as heretofore carried out, the promise of no single result different from those aimed at by the Republicans, who owe their birth, nature and strength to that very party. But we offer to the whole people a national ticket—men who have honored them selves by reflecting honor upon the country—of ability, experience, conservative and national sentiments, and characters above the reach of the puny slanderers who at tempt to assail them. To support this ticket, is to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws; to reject it, is to strengthen the Republicans and to court Disunion. Let sensible Democrats think well before they act, for upon them rests a heavy responsibility.

A short time since we wrote and published the following article:

The Paducah *Herald* is out for Breckinridge and Lane. We supposed that paper would support the nominee of the Border Convention if he was an ultra Southern man, or one against whom the editor of the *Herald* was not vitally committed. But we did not expect the *Herald* to induce Breckinridge after the numerous articles which have appeared in that paper expressing doubts of the soundness of that gentleman's opinions on the squatter sovereignty question. But it seems the editor is now entirely satisfied, and will heartily support the Border nominees.

The editor of the *Herald* in reply, frankly admits that he "did doubt Mr. Breckinridge's soundness" on that question, and goes into an examination of the grounds upon which his doubts were founded, and asks the following question:

"We therefore ask the Commonwealth if there was not reason in all this for doubting the correctness of the views of Mr. Breckinridge?"

We most certainly do think "there was good reason for doubting the correctness of his views," and we still are as much impressed with that belief as we ever were; and while we personally esteem Mr. Breckinridge as a social clever gentleman, we think him politically very unsound on that and many other questions. The editor of the *Herald*, it seems, has become satisfied with the correctness of his views, and therefore supports him. We have not changed our opinion as to his unsoundness, and therefore still earnestly oppose him. The editor of the *Herald* is "scuttled" of Mr. Breckinridge's soundness, on what we consider very small and unsatisfactory evidence. The only change we can see in him is that he has heretofore been considered a friend of the Union, and now allows himself to be put up as a candidate by those whose position, to say the least of it, is equivocal, if not direct, ally opposed to the perpetuity of the Union of the States.

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for June were \$374,457.39, against \$351,444.16, for the corresponding month last year.

Bell and Everett men of Newport raised their pole on the 4th inst. Telling speeches were made by Messrs. Anderson and Fennell. The crowd was hopeful and enthusiastic.

For the Commonwealth.
Democracy and Consistency.

The organization of a revolutionary sectional party in 1856, under the leadership of Edward Greely, and other political fanatics, drove thousands of conservative men into the ranks of the Democracy. The nationality of this party held out hopes to these men of defeating those whom they believed would rend the Union in their mad strife for power, and they eagerly embraced the opportunity, though at the sacrifice of many life long dislikes, and the yielding of differences on points of less magnitude than the conservation of the Union of these States. The writer of this was one of those who gave a cheerful support to Buchanan and Breckinridge, on the ground of the *nationality* of their party and the chivalry of their political views; and if circumstances had concurred that render it no longer possible to support these political chiefs, it results from the same process of reasoning which first impelled him to their support. He must either stultify himself for his course in 1856, or seek some party connection that promises to carry out the patriotic purposes which the Democratic party now fails to fulfill.

The action at Charleston and Baltimore has destroyed this party; and in the stead of a national organization, we have an exploded *Mythus*; in the stead of one broad Aegis, that should cover the whole country with a protecting shelter, we have fragments that only serve to crush the puny forms that are endeavoring to hide themselves under them.

It is not my purpose now to exhibit the manhood of the Hottoots, spoken of by Franklin in a letter to Tom Paine; nor to furnish evidences of *opostacy* that I may escape the charge of *convention*; my complaint is not what the Democratic party has done, but what it longer fails to do. As I said before, the only attraction which the Democratic party ever had for thousands upon thousands of honest and sincere men, was its *nationality* and freedom from sectionalism; but recently having exhibited a lack of the one, and the bitterest evidences of the other—each of the several leading members, crying out, "I am the head"—it may continue for a little while to exhibit the nervous twitches of a severed snake, but its life has gone out, and the sun will soon go down upon these last evidences of expiring life, and this proud party will be come a thing of the past, as verily as the Guillotines, or the Ghiblives, or the Roundheads of Oliver Cromwell. It remains for that large class of conservative men, who are as far from being actuated by the motives that move politicians and demagogues, as from being hindered from doing what they believe to be right by the jokers of partisans, and with whom, under heaven, lie the issues in the coming contest, to determine which party and set of men best deserve the support of honest patriotism. They owe it to themselves and their country, and to descent regard for the consistency of their course, to examine well the issues before them, and not to forsake principle for party denomination; they have shown themselves superior to the claims of mere party, and are they now to be influenced by the clamors of demagogues, though they are as plausible as Mark Anthony and bawl till they become as obscure as Mohomitan *Dervishes*? These men may be hero worshipers, as all men are more or less, but they are not to be imposed upon by political shams, who vaunt themselves as of consequence, and only exhibit the melancholy spectacle of little men, consumed by a mean ambition. To follow such leadership, is to be betrayed; if not by treacherous design, at last by blundering mediocrity; and this, in public men, has always been accounted a crime since the world began. It is painful to witness the degeneracy of public men, and it seems, indeed, as if the time had really come when the "post of honor is a private station," for to name some who aspire to be successors of our first great President, a though it would be to brand them with incipient pettiness by the comparison, is to compliment them infinitely beyond their intrinsic merit; and although they strut in the borrowed plumage of a temporary popularity, a living historian now tolerably advanced in life may strip them to the proportions of the jackdaw, if he does not omit all mention of their very names.

I am not going to assail any individual, but will endeavor to show that the same motives that impelled conservative men to support the National Democratic nominee in 1856, now force them to seek another *national* ticket, and to rally to its support with all the ardor of the former occasion; indeed, I may say, more imperatively demand their support; for the Democratic party has lost all of its moral weight, as a conservative element in the country, and is but another evidence in its dismemberment and sectionalization of the power that fanaticism which threatens to sweep away every other issue, save a geographical one.

To support the southern wing of the Democracy, is to confess the power of sectionalism which would require a co-operation with Black Republicanism, and which we reprehend in the followers of Lincoln and Hamlin, if the advocate of Breckinridge lived to the north of Mason and Dixon's line. To turn again to Douglas we have the leadership of one of the most desperate political demagogues who ever aspired to a high office; and judging from those who surround him, we should say every office has been bartered away for support, for they are a bandit who are only moved at the prospect of plunder, and in whose love of country has been resolved into love of the revenue they can embezzle. I therefore say that no man who supported the Cincinnati nominees in 1856, on the ground of their *nationality*, can give his support to either of the nominees of the Baltimore fragments without stultifying himself. If he is consistent to principle, he must scorn a consistency to mere party denominations—the thing is irresistible, and it remains for men who have asserted their manhood when occasion required to do it again when duty demands.

As for myself, I feel as much compunction in taking such a step, as in casting off a garment that had become soiled or useless, and regard the defunct Democracy about in the same light. I, however, honor it for the good it has done, so I honor the old coat that protected my back from the pitiless storm; but all the patching and mending of the most skillful needle work can never obliterate the rent that has rendered it useless. And thus it is with the Democracy; it has served its purposes, and the infusion of "all the talents" cannot galvanize it into life, and henceforth it will only be regarded as a curious fossil that was instinct with life in a former age.

To those who regard political apostacy as a crime of the first magnitude, and point with

scorn at those who choose to think for themselves, and who are not to be driven or led by demagogues, I have only to say I regard all insinuations, of whatever kind, proceeding from such a source, with infinite contempt. Having no political aspirations to gratify, I am not willing to promote the ambitious views of men who have shown no other ability except for intrigue, and who are not willing that the country should have repose, unless they are accepted as the only fit persons to administer the government. These will be found to be the sentiments of enough of the independent voters of Kentucky to secure the electoral vote of the State for a conservative candidate for President. Our people have been accustomed to the leadership of statesmen, and are heartily disgusted with the shams who have been the recipients of their honors for some years; and they are determined to place the State in the honorable position before the country which she once occupied, and notwithstanding her to be eclipsed in Congress and all conventions, as it is of his ridicule; in despite of his opposition, made in every shape, Polly would attend meetings, and would be constantly found singing and prancing and enjoying herself in manifestations of contumacious and happiness which was wholly unable to account for, on any other hypothesis than that she had lost her mind. He concluded that he must resort to the most approved practice of the day to bring her back to her senses. He therefore, regardless of her protestations, shaved her head, and put a blister plaster on it. But he said it did no good; for it could not draw the grace of God out of her heart, though it made her head terribly sore. He found her missing from her room one day shortly after he had blistered her, and on looking into another room of the house he discovered her on her knees, and heard her putting up such a sweet, beautiful prayer in his behalf. Beseeching Heaven's for giveness to her husband for his blindness in not seeing that she was in her right mind, and that he himself was in darkness; he was struck down upon his knees, and joined her in prayer, and became one of the most devoted Methodists the world over.

The name of Everett has an honorable association with that of Washington, and its record in the catalogue of his successors could add nothing to the brightness of his name; and his consenting to preside over the Senate of the United States will be a sacrifice which will inflict a continual wound upon his scholarship and good taste for the rapid declamation of the most of that assembly is notoriously an outrage upon both.

It is not necessary that I should say anything in commendation of gentlemen who have been so prominently before the country and are so favorably known, and the great mass of the people, with whom lie the virtue and safety of popular governments, will be swift to testify the estimation in which they are held.

If I do not subscribe an individual name to this communication, it is because one of far more eminence would have little significance when compared with the motives that move politicians and demagogues, as from being hindered from doing what they believe to be right by the jokers of partisans, and with whom, under heaven, lie the issues in the coming contest, to determine which party and set of men best deserve the support of honest patriotism. They owe it to themselves and their country, and to descent regard for the consistency of their course, to examine well the issues before them, and not to forsake principle for party denomination; they have shown themselves superior to the claims of mere party, and are they now to be influenced by the clamors of demagogues, though they are as plausible as Mark Anthony and bawl till they become as obscure as Mohomitan *Dervishes*? These men may be hero worshipers, as all men are more or less, but they are not to be imposed upon by political shams, who vaunt themselves as of consequence, and only exhibit the melancholy spectacle of little men, consumed by a mean ambition. To follow such leadership, is to be betrayed; if not by treacherous design, at last by blundering mediocrity; and this, in public men, has always been accounted a crime since the world began. It is painful to witness the degeneracy of public men, and it seems, indeed, as if the time had really come when the "post of honor is a private station," for to name some who aspire to be successors of our first great President, a though it would be to brand them with incipient pettiness by the comparison, is to compliment them infinitely beyond their intrinsic merit; and although they strut in the borrowed plumage of a temporary popularity, a living historian now tolerably advanced in life may strip them to the proportions of the jackdaw, if he does not omit all mention of their very names.

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Early Recollections

BY L. T.

Amongst the first Methodists we recollect were Doctor H. and his wife Polly. They were quite old people when they came from Virginia to Kentucky. The Doctor had been a surgeon in the British army, and attended upon Gen. Wolfe, who was killed at the battle of Quebec. He had been, according to his own account, a very great opposer of the Bedlamites, as he so called the Methodists, when he first became acquainted with them in Virginia, where he settled after he left the British army. He married a Virginia lady, who was much taken with the zeal and purity of the early Methodists, and having a good deal of the old Virginia spirit, she joined a band of them, much against the will and wish of her husband. His account of it was, that in spite of his ridicule, in despite of his opposition, made in every shape, Polly would attend meetings, and would be constantly found singing and dancing and enjoying herself in manifestations of contumacious and happiness which was wholly unable to account for, on any other hypothesis than that she had lost her mind. He concluded that he must resort to the most approved practice of the day to bring her back to her senses. He therefore, regardless of her protestations, shaved her head, and put a blister plaster on it. But he said it did no good; for it could not draw the grace of God out of her heart, though it made her head terribly sore. He found her missing from her room one day shortly after he had blistered her, and on looking into another room of the house he discovered her on her knees, and heard her putting up such a sweet, beautiful prayer in his behalf. Beseeching Heaven's for giveness to her husband for his blindness in not seeing that she was in her right mind, and that he himself was in darkness; he was struck down upon his knees, and joined her in prayer, and became one of the most devoted Methodists the world over.

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of Hostetter's CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appear with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of assertion or blazoned publicity. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half million bottles, and from its manifold steady increase in since past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the ejection of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonial to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpetings the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever andague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system giving it tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs—mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomachic derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the younger sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here then, is a necessity for a stimulant to reinvigorate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and the name on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HESTETTER & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa., and sold by apothecaries, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by all druggists in FRANKFORT.

December 9, 1850.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that FRANCIS L. HORN, Jr., was on the 15th of April, 1850, killed and murdered Lewis M. Elliott, in the county of Mason, was fed from Justice, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS P. PORTER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said Francis L. Horn, and his delivery to the jailor of Mason county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 3d day of May, A. D. 1850, and in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty.

THOS. P. PORTER, Governor.

Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES LANE, who signs and seals in the name of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of Constituting Curtis, Andrew, and others, as a Notary Public in the court for his minor son, has been taken into custody, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS P. PORTER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said A. J. Lane, and his delivery to the jailor of Mason county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1850, and in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty.

THOS. P. PORTER, Governor.

Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Edmund Lane is about 24 years old; of slender form, dark hair and eyes; about 5 feet. 7 inches high; dressed in dark clothes, and appears to be a laborer; wears his upper lip and chin, and lived in Casey county, Ky.

James Lane is about 19 years old; has light complexion, and blue eyes; is about 5 feet 6 inches in height; rather heavy built; looks ill-natured; speaks quickly, and has a decided contempt for his neighbors. (See No. 25, page 3m.)

John C. HENDRICKS,
DEALER IN
Fine Groceries and Confectioneries.

PURE OLD WHISKY,
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, &c., &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Preserves, Fruits, Pickles, Toys, and
Cordials, &c., &c., &c.

CORNER ST. CLAIR & BROADWAY BETS.,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

January 30, 1850. (date)

GEORGE W. POHLMAN,
MILITARY FURNISHER,
102 Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHARTERS FOR UNIFORMS, SWORDS, RIFLES, ETC.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAPS, PLUMES,
Gold Laces, &c., &c.

Flags and Banners made to Order.

Send your orders to
April 9, 1850—3m. GEORGE W. POHLMAN.

No. 102, Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LADIES, COME AND SEE!!

I WOULD inform my friends and customers that I am receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, to which I would invite their attention.

MR. BONNETT BLEACHED AND TRIMMED

on short notice, and in the most elegant style.

Sister C. STRORIDGE,
April 4, 1850—3m. At Old Stand, St. Clair Street.

COACH FACTORY

Keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of CARRIAGES—an kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of

Everett's Patent Coupling, for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and Garrard.

We could sell the steeple of parades to our Spring assortment of Carrriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year.

April 12, 1850—1m.

For Sale.

The House and lot for sale, situated on the west side of St. Clair Street, adjoining the property of S. H. Grier, in the city of Frankfort.

For terms of sale apply to G. W. Grier or myself.

April 20, 1850—4m.

NEGO LIFE INSURANCE.

I AM prepared to insure the Lives of Agents and Variables.

H. WINGATE

January 21, 1850.

Family Residence for Sale.

INTENDING to move to the country will sell my House and Land adjoining the residence of Col. Garrard—Post office given immediately. Apply to

April 12, 1850—3m. H. Evans.

Artesian Well Water.

Supply always on hand at

A. Feb. 8, 1850.

SAUER'S BARBER SHOP.

January 21, 1850.

Artesian Well Water.

Supply always on hand at

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